(By tolegraph to the Dispatch.) Washington, D. C., March 29, Captain Clarence E. Dutton, chief of the Bureau of Volcanic Geology of the Geological Survey Office, will read a paper at the next meeting of the Naonal Academy, which takes place the third week in April, embodying the re-sults of the study of na immense mass of data upon the Charleston earthquake. He does not propose going beyond well proven facts as to the nature, origin, and influence of seismic phenomens, but he believes that the material in hand will, when fully worked up, add much to the mass of human knowledge regarding the fociv of the disturbances, the rate of motion of the earth waves, and kindred points of scientific interest, and that it will be especially valuable in suggestions for observations and the study of future phenomena. The advance made latterly in respect to a knowledge of earthquake phenome-na may be illustrated by a single point. The recorded rate of the motion of the earthquakes of history varies from 300 to 900 miles per second. data upon the Charleston disturbance proves conclusively that its earth-waves travelled between 4,000 and 5,000 miles a second, while French journals at hand containing observations upon the rivers shocks give rates almost as high. It is not to be supposed that modern carthquakes are more energetic than their predecessors, but it is certain that modern methods and opportunities give

### THE PREE-PASS BUSINESS. How the Law Affects Postal Em ployees.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) Washington, D. C., March 29 .- On the 21st instant the Postmaster-Gene ral solicited from the Attorney-General an opinion upon the questions whether there will be anything in the act of February 4, 1887, entitled an act to regulate commerce which prohibits the practice of receiving passes by em ploye's heretofore prevailing in this De partment, and if any particular act pro-hibits the continuance by the railroad companies of the practice of transporting postal employés free of charge as heretofore, in what degree, and on what limitations? Upon receiving the reply of the Attorney-General the Postmaster-General issued a circular addressed to the division superintendents, inspectors, and other officials and employes of the railway mail service This circular embodies the substance of both the letter of inquiry and the

reply, and is as follows:
"The attention of the Department has been invited by the officers of many railroad companies to the inter-State commerce act with the inquiry how far those provisions which they have deemed a restriction of free travel affect the persons or employés of the postal service. The correspondence has almost universally contained expressions of a willingness to continue the facilities heretofore afforded unless such course be in contravention of law. In order to a satisfactory exposition of this point the opinion of Attorney-General was solicited. \*Attorney-General's opinion, which has been furnished to the press at length, is that the inter-State act does not affect the postal service, but is in regulation of commerce only, and he concludes as follows: 'As the act does not include the mail service in its provisions none of the lawful customary and necessary instrumentalities by which that service is conducted are biected to the law. Among the law ful customary and necessary instrumentalities for the efficient, consistent, and successful conduct of the service the Post-Office Department is authorized by law to send officers, agents, and clerks of the Government to take charge of, protect, and distri-bute the mails and to search for and investigate the errors, frauds, or crimes relating to them. Persons thus em ployed when in actual line of duty, or when in pursuance thereof going to or returning from their places of residence while in the performance of service, or to or from their assigned line of duty in ordinary and customary course of service, should be regarded as in the performance of official duty, and unaf-

lected by the provisions of this act. This authoritative interpretation reheves all railroad companies employed in carrying the mails from risk of the violation of the statute by a continuance of the courteous methods of intercours and business heretofore prevailing be-tween the Department and the railroad companies. It should perhaps be added, by way of information, that the trans-portation given to the inspectors upon the commission of the Department and to the postal clerks in the line of their duty is not free travel, but by the law and regulations constitutes a part of the service paid for in mileage compensa-tion to railroad-carriers. Inspectors tion to railroad-carriers. and postal clerks who may be required by any mail contractor to pay fare when travelling on official duty will take receipt for same and report the facts to the Department, that the amount may be deducted from the carriers' compensation, according to long-established

It Was Declared a Draw.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] BALTIMORE, March 29 .- William E. Harding, Richard K. Fox's representative, who was referee in the prize-fight between "Jimmy" Mitchell, of Phila-delphia, and "Paddy" Smith, of Prooklyn, who fought at Philadelphia yesterday for the Police-Gazette dia-mond belt and \$1,000, arrived here this morning on his way to Chicago. His description of the escape of the spectators from the trap where the fight took place is interesting. He was arrested on the roof of a building adrested on the roof of a building ad-joining that in which the fight took place, but finally gave the officers the slip. Harding says the battle was the best ever fought since "Billy" Edwards and "Sam" Collyer fought, and that both Mitchell and Smith are well worthy to fight for championship honors. He declared the fight a draw, because both men were repeatedly guilty of fouls and the crowd would not leave the ring. It is his opinion that Mitchell might have won had the crowd kept still and not attracted the police.
In regard to "Jake" Kilrain, Hard-

ing said that Richard K. Fox would back Kilrain to fight any man in America for the heavy-weight diamond belt and \$2,500 or \$5,000 aside.

## Hail-Storm in Georgia

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) ATLANTA, GA., March 29 .- A special to the Constitution from Acworth states that a terrible hail-storm, accompanied with wind, struck that place at 8 o'clock last night. Two dwellings were demolished, and the occupants had a narrow escape from death.

Another special to the Constitution says that 250 hands are threwn out of employment by the burning of the West-Point Manufacturing Company's

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, November 29.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, departed for Washington to-day to meet the other railroad commissioners appointed under the inter-State commerce bill. Before leaving he handed his resignation as receiver of the Wabash

railroad to Judge Gresham. In a brief talk Judge Cooley said the first question the commission will take up for consideration will be regarding an application by the associated roads of fictucky, Tennessee, and Alabama to be allowed special rates on through traffic without affecting their local traffic, on account of competition by the traffic, on account of competition by the Chio-River and Mississippi-River lines. Judge Cooley says the commission is authorized to grant special rates in such cases if it finds the water competition materially affects the through traffic of

### Marine Disaster.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
New YORK, March 29.—The bark
Scott's Poy, which arrived to-day from I isbon, brought Captain Williams and the second mate of the schooner Marcus A. Davis, from Fernandina for Philadelphia, water-logged and abandoned. The first mate, steward, and two seamen had died from exposure the night previous to the rescue of the captain and the second mate, March 24th. The sea was very heavy, and the rescue was difficult and dangerous. The survivors were almost exhausted. They were not able to walk and had to be hoisted on board of the bark. They had been lashed for forty-eight hours on top of the afterhouse without food or water, and their clothing was torn to rags. Captain Williams said his vessel had hard, heavy southwest and northwest gales, in which she became leaky and drifted off-shore. On March 22d she capsized during a squall and filled. The fore- and mainmast were cut away, and in falling carried away the mizzen The vessel was then righted.

### Wernwag's Queer Will.

The Philadelphia Press says : Reg ister-of-Wills Kinsey has received peculiar will for probation. It consisted of a small scrap of paper containing a few lines in lead-pencil, and it was the will of William P. Wernwag of the firm of Wernwag & Dawson The paper disposed of an estate worth almost \$500,000. The document read Real estate in trust. The

real estate in your Mame's hands. So if you want to sell it you can do so. Mame can do as she pleases. Two stores intact. Not to be sold. All others can be sold so as she can change it as she pleases. "Witness-Lizzie Wright."

Theodore Kitchen and Samuel Whit were named as executors. The document contains no signature. Charles G Kerchline explained that the will was made just prior to the death of Mr. Wern-wag, and that he was too weak to sign Additional testimony will be taken in the case.

### It May be Harrison Yet.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] CHICAGO, March 29.—Despite the efforts of the committee appointed yes-terday to secure a Democratic nominee for mayor the convention will meet to day without any slate before it. Mr. C. W. Brega, who was the latest man mer ioned for mayor, was the last man cen by the committee last night, and he positively refused to accept the nomnation. Mr. Charles Kern was the waited upon and his advice asked "Nominate Harrison again," said Mr. Kern. "Fix up the ticket just as you had it before, and vote for the candidates the same as if they had accept It is quite possible this advice Mr. Kern was seen this morning, and, although refusing to give particulars of the committee's visit, said there was no candidate before the convention except Harrison, and that his advice to the delegate

### Ovation to Dr. McGlynn. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] New York, March 29,-The Academy

of Music was filled to its utmost to-nigh with admirers of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, who had assembled to listen to the deposed priest's lecture on the "Cross of the New Crusade." On the platform were many well-known supporters of Dr. McGlynn and leaders of the labor ovement.

When Dr. McGlynn walked upon the stage such a reception was never wit-nessed before. The whole house rose in their seats en masse. Men, women and children cheered and waved their handkerchiefs and hats. Dr. McGlynn was moved to tears. Three little girls presented him with a large basket of

During his speech Dr. McGlynn reiterated his faith in the Henry George idea of land, and declared he would each it at all hazards, any ecclesiastical authority to the contrary notwithstand

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
St. Louis, March 29.—A Post-Disoatch special from Hazen, Ark., reports that Sunday morning Benjamin Mobbs was found dead and hanging in is room. Saicide was the first cor his room. Suicide was the first con-clusion, but an investigation disclosed a robbery, and the conclusion now is that the thieves hung Mobbs up and let him down partially choked until he revealed the hiding-place of his money and valuables, of which he was known to have considerable, and that they then hung him up again and left him while they secured the booty. No clue while they secured the booty. No clu to the perpetrators. The time that had elapsed after death before the discovery of the robbery has given the criminal ample time to escape.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
PITTSBURGH, PENN., March 29.—The entire force of clerks in the transfer station of the Pennsylvania railroad, in this city, have been notified that af-ter the present month's business was finished their services would be no longer required. Nearly one hundred men, receiving salaries from \$50 to \$125 per month, will be thrown out of employment by the abandonment of the station. This is believed to be one of the first visible effects of the passage of the inter-State commerce bill.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
Winchester, Va., March 29.—The blizzard to-day was the coldest experienced here in years at so late a date. The thermometer marked 18° at sunrise, and it has been cold all day. s freezing hard to-night. The fruit is not far enough advanced to be injured. The official returns from every prefinet in the county show a majority for the "drys" of 484, a Waterloo defeat of the "wets." A large vote was

## Blatue Starts West.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] New Yore, March 29.—James G. laine left the city this morning on the Blame left the cry this horning on the 9 o'clock train by the Pennsylvania railroad bound for St. Louis. He was provided with a special car, which was attached to the rear of the limited express. He was accompanied by his youngest daughter, Hattie, James G. Blaine, Jr., and wife, Stephen B. Elkins, wife, and young son

## Meetings of Railroad-Men.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, March 29.—Commis sioner Fink's office swarmed with railroad-men to-day. There are two important meetings in progress there this afternoon—one of the presidents of the trunk-line roads, and the other of the joint executive committee.

## After a Defaulter.

New York, March 29.—The American Gas, Fuel, and Light Company has secured an attachment against the property of the defaulter Walter E. Lawton. They claim that he converted to his own use stocks, bonds, and cash to the amount of 245 250.

ACROSS THE WATER. THE STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE GREEN ISLE.

The Cases of Pather Ryan and Father Slattery-An Ovation to a

thy Angle-American cable to the Dispatch. DUBLIN, March 29.-Father Ryan, of the Herbertstown Branch of the Na-tional League, presented himself to-day before Justice Boyd, of the Bankruptcy Court. He persisted in his re-fusal to tell the court what he knew about the doings of tenants in hi parish respecting trusteeing of their rents under the plan of campaign and

was condemned to prison.

When Father Kyan emerged from the court a prisoner he was met by a multitude of citizens. They numbered many thousands, and cheered the prisoner with enthusiastic and prolonge applause, and then followed him in procession to the jail, making his tour triumphal one. A number of promi nept men took part in the proc and among the more conspicuous were Lord-Mayor Sullivan and Archbishop

Croke. DUBLIN, March 29 .- Father Slattery was also summoned by Judge Boyd to give similar information to that de-manded of Father Ryan. He likewise refused and was also ordered to prison Both priests were removed to jail in ab. The people hooted and jeered the police in attendance on the cab, and for awhile refused to permit it to proceed. A disturbance ensued, and the police who were mounted, rode with drawn swords upon the crowd and cleared inne for the cab.

Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ire 'and, also followed the prisoner to jail He, with the Lord Mayor and Arch oishop Croke, rode in the Lord Mayor' carriage. The mob threatened the poscene at times was very exciting.

### TENNYSON'S JUBILEE ODE.

The Laureate's Song in Honor of the Queen's Fiftieth Anniversary.

A London special says: Tennyson' jubilee ode is published to-day. It is entitled "Carmen Sacculare," and is in alternate three- and eight-line blank verse stanzas. The first and second stanzas are as follows:

Fifty times the rose has flowered and faded. ty times the golden harvest fallen, your Queen assumed the globe, the scep

She beloved for a kindliness
Rare in fable or history,
Queen and Empress of India,
Crowned so long with a diadem
Nover worn by a worthler,
Now with prosperous augures
Comes at last to the bounteous
Crowning year of her jubilee.

Of the next five stanzas the short sing the attributes of the Queen and the long enjoin the nation to celebrate the jubilee with illuminations, festivals charities, etc. The subsequent stanza

Kich in symbol, in ornament, Which may speak to the centuries, All the centuries after us, Of this year of her jubilee.

Fifty years of ever-broadening commercifity years of ever-brightening science Fifty years of ever-widening empire.

You, the mighty, the fortunate,

You, the mirhty, the fortunate,
You, the lord territorial,
You, the lord manufacturer,
You, the hardy, laborious, patient children of
Albion,
You, Canadian, Indian, Australasian, African,
All your hearts be in harmony, all your
voices in unison,
Singing hall to the glorious
Golden year of her jubiles.

Are there thunders moaning in the distance Are there spacings moving in the darkness.
Trust the Lord of Light to guide her people to the thunders pass, the spectres vanish, And the light is victor and the darkness dawn into the jubilee of the ages.

Russian Nibilists. Perveserra March 29.—It i state that all of the Nihilists arrested for complicity in the recent plot on the Czar's life when taken into custody wore small bottles of poison on their bosoms, and that secret agents had been deputed to smash these bottles in the event of the assassin retreating from his task at the last moment. It has transpired that when Prince

Alexander was deposed and escorted out of Bulgaria by the successful conspirators he accepted from them 4,900 francs with which to pay his way to Darmstadt. The money was handed him at Reni, in Bessarabia, where the Prince's kidnappers parted with him. A suit to recover the sum has been in augurated by the rebels who made th

(By Augio-American cable to the Dispatch.)
LONDON, March 29.—The Strasburg Post says that two French manufacturers at Thann have been ordered to leave that territory within five days.

The Standard, while admitting that
Ealfour betrayed a lack of grasp of the complexities of the Irish problem, ex-cuses him on the ground of his newness

The Queen has commanded all mem bers of the royal family to come to London to celebrate her jubilee. A letter from St. Petersburg repor that General Gresser, while riding in the street, was fired at with a revolver, but not hurt. The would-be murderer

## was arrested, but committed snieid The German-Catholic Party.

By Angle-American cable to the Dispatch. ROME, March 29.-Monsignor Ga lemberti, special Papal delegate to Ber-lin, has failed to secure any satisfactory results in his negotiations with the Centre or Catholic party of Germany. consequence of the adoption by the Landtag of Bishop Kopp's amendment to the ecclesiastical law the Vatican has decided to leave the Centre party full liberty of action in German political affairs, retaining also some freedom for

# Mrs. Potter's Debut.

London, March 29.—All the seats at the Haymarket Theatre, where Mrs. James Brown Potter makes her debut to-night, have been sold for three weeks. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Earl and Lady Grey, Earl and Lady Hehester, Earon de Rothschild, United-States-Minister Phelps, and Mr. Henry White, first secretary of th American Legation, will be present at Mrs. Potter's debut.

## Rome, March 29.—The members of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies have passed resolutions se-verely censuring the Government for entering into an alliance with Austria and Germany because both powers are friendly to the Vatican.

The Kaiser Thanks France. Paris, March 29.—Emperor William has thanked the Government for the congratulations tendered to him on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday.

## Beath of General Ripley.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, March 29.—General R S. Ripley died this evening at the New York Hotel. The attendant physician and nurse were the only ones present at his death. General Newton had the body attended to. General Ripley's family are wintering in Florida, and no arrangements will be made for the funeral until their arrival.

They Gave the Widow \$75,000. The breach-of-promise suit of Mrs. Harriet Moore against Moses Hopkins, brother of the deceased railroad milionaire, Mark Hopkins, has been on trial at Redwood City, Cal. The defendant acknowledged that he used to

pay the plaintiff \$50 each time she sham-pooed him. He claimed that it was for this purpose alone that he was accus-tomed to visit the fair widow. Altogether

tomed to visit the fair widow. Altogether he acknowledged having spent some \$6,000 for these costly luxuries. Saturday evening the jury made Mr. Hopkins's fun still more expensive by bringing in a verdict against him for \$75,000 damages. An effort was made to impeach Mrs. Moore's character, but it failed, and one witness, who swore to circumstances damaging to her will be prosecuted for perjury.

## The Amendment

To the Editor of the Dispatch: The State has had an interview with Judge John T. Harris, sometimes known as "a Readjuster in the gool." In that interview, among other things, he says of the proposition to amend the Constitution by limiting the time within which a bondholder can fund: "I do not think it a debatable question. Aside from the principle involved every lawyer knows the Supreme Court and all the courts which have acted on the subject have held that a State can no more repudiate by constitutional amendment than by legislative act." And he argues that "after the principal became due, in 1905, a legislature ould levy for its payment and no power

could stop them."

Then he rests his objection upon the fact that after all the bondholders have done to defraud, ruin, and degrade the people of Virginia, after they will have been fighting them for eighteen years, legislature can be found at the end of that time, or somewhere between now and then, to renew a tax of \$20, 204,900 (or \$39,020,565.94 if all the equities prevail) upon an outraged and exasperated people.

exasperated people.

What does experience say to this?

The Riddleberger bill, passed February 14, 1882, decides that certain sums shall be subtracted from all the bonds of the State, and that the remainder should only be paid in Riddleberger 3 per cents. Outside of the consol and per cents. Outside of the consol and 10-40 (tax-receivable coupon) bonds the amount, principal and interest, to July 1, 1882, that has been scaled under this law from the peelers—old unfunded and literary-fund bonds (aggregation 11, 20, 213, 76), is \$7, 902, 704, 98. ting \$11,531,243.76)—is \$7,902,704.98.
Not a suit has been brought in the Federal courts to invalidate this portion of the Riddleberger settlement.

Why not, if Judge Harris's law is good How is it with other States? the war eleven of them have repudiated such part of their debts as they chose. Which of them, acting through its Legislature, has made such a levy to pay any part of its rejected debt? Against which of them has judgment been obtained by the Federal court for violating the Constitution by passing a law impairing the obligation of con-How could such a judgment be got; and if got, how enforced against a State or its Legislature? Suppose the egislatures should refuse to levy, how can the Federal court compel them to do it? "It is true," says the majority of the court in Poindexter vs. Green-how, 114 United States Reports, page 286, "that no remedy for a breach of contract by a State \* \* \* by means of process to compet its performance, i ourts of the United States by a direct suit against the State itself, on the part of the injured party being a citizen of another State, or a citizen or subject

of a foreign State." "The Constitution," says the mi-nority of the same court, (114 United States Reports, page 333,) "still de-clares that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of a contract; but the effect of the amendment (eleventh amendment) is that even if a State should pass a law impairing the alidity of its own contract, no redress can be had for the enforcement thereof against the State in the Federal ourts." And as no cause of action can arise under our proposed amend-ment until 1905, it is to be hoped that by then time will have purged the Supreme Court of its dross and given it amendment by a technical device, as the abler and more respectable part of the present court says has been done by Mr. Justice Mathews and his conreres in declaring that, though the State cannot be sued, its administrative and executive officers may. Though whether it shall be purged or not will be immeterial to us, so far as the matter in hand goes, for the court cannot get hold of the amendment under the Acts of 1871 and 1879, which acts, it

now claims, give it jurisdiction. Judge Harris says this issue cannot be reached until 1905. As a matter of law, yes; as a matter of fact, it will be reached at once. When the principal of the bond is discredited it is, as has been lately explained, of no use as a collateral; and as an investment—the only other purpose to which it can be applied-it is reduced from a valid bond t par to a 6 per cent. annuity running to 1905—the date of maturity of the conds, say eighteen years. The value of a 6 per cent. annuity for eighteen years is ascertained to be 64.97 as compared with the valid bond, which is a perpetual annuity, worth 100. The loss thus inflicted on the bondholder is 35.03 per cent.; and he knows it. The wisest hing to be done is to pass the constitutional amendment and give the bond-holder the option of funding or forfeiting the principal of his bond. He knows which side of his bread is but-

### A Practical and Important Suggestion to the Insurance-Men. Property-Owners, and Fire Department.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I have seen in the city papers and in the annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department a suggestion as to the propriety of arranging the old gauge-dock at Tenth and Byrd streets as a down-town reservoir, so as to keep on hand a good supply of water for fire purposes in that vicinity. An estimate has been made of the cost of preparing the dock as a reservoir, and insignificant sum of two hundred dol-lars will be sufficient to do the work. Now the water-supply on Byrd Island is not the best, and it is often the case that the water is drawn off from the basin for repairs. What would become of us in this March windy weather if there should be a large fire there and no water in the basin? On Sunday it was drawn off, and had there been a fire there that afternoon we would have been in a deplorable condition. This proposed reservoir would hold many thousand gallons of water, and five, six, or seven steamers could work seve ral hours there if it was full of water. Can't the Council spare \$200 for such a purpose? Won't the insurance-men help on the scheme? The railroad company will permit the dock to be used for such a purpose.

Last Night's Telegraphic Flasher Another plot has been discovered at Phillippolis, and 200 arrests have been

The Birmingham Age estimates the value of buildings being erected in that place at \$2,370,000.

Judge E. H. Durrell, at one tim judge of the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, died yesterday. The house of Matthew Marrick, at Ludlowville, N. Y., was burned yester-day morning and Marrick and three children perished in the flames.

A mysterious fire destroyed severa buildings at Troy, N. Y., yesterday morning and several persons made narrow escapes. One woman's bed took fire as she left it. The West Point (Ga.) Cotton-Mills were burned yesterday. Loss, total. They worked 250 looms and 63 spin-cles. Loss about \$200,000 and two hundred hands thrown out of employment.

## PARLIAMENT.

MR. GLADSTONE COMES TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

The Debate on the Irish Criminal-Law Amendment Bill Continued-Strong Speech.

(By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.)

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone re-sumed the debate on the Irish criminal-law amendment bill. He was loudly cheered when he arose. He said that in an issue so grave proposals so ex-treme as these now put forth by the Government required ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support Parnell's amendment be cause the ground upon which Bal-four based the Government's case was absolutely insufficient and unsatisfactory. The Government's bill, in-stead of being a cure for Irish ills, or even palliation, was a measure that would aggravate the deepest-scated and worst disorders. "With this coërcion worst disorders. "With this coërcion bill," exclaimed Mr. Gladstone, "the prospect of conciliation has vanished into thin air. The Government intends to exclude the land bill, which was the main recommendation of the commis-sion which has just completed an exhaustive investigation of the Irish troubles. Nothing remains but the figure of coercion-bare, bold, and gaunt—alas! too familiar. 'The Right Honorable Chief Secretary for Ireland has attempted to excuse the proposals on the ground that crime in Ireland during the last three years has in-creased, but he has followed an unusual course in refraining from giving the House officials information proving his allegations. The statistics of his allegations. The statistics of crime in Ireland were against the Government. Take the instance given of threatening letters. In 1885 432 of such letters were received. In 1886 but 75 more were received. That hardly furnished ground for ask ing Parliament to assent to the extreme measure of coercion. Other classes of crime amounted in 1885 to 512, and in 1886 to 517. [Opposition cheers.] This increase was described as the main reason for the extreme demand of the Government. If Mr. Balfour had fur ther private information let him speak the first time he (Gladstone knew of anonymous assertions being imposed on Parliament in support of a demand for legislation." [Cheers.] Here he referred in detail to the cases adduced by Balfour of League tyranny over persons. Continuing he said that boycotting was bad enough, but it was not confined to the Nationalists. He knew a Protestant clergyman who had been deprived of his living because he was a Home Ruler. Continual allusion had been made to previous Liberal coereion proposals. For the present bill there was no excuse. A demand was made upon the House to commit the most formidable breach of trust that a popular assembly could perpetrate to relax the conditions

upon which alone Parliament should sanction a change in the criminal law in order that the law might fall with increased stringency upon a particu-lar portion of the Queen's subjects. The opposition would insist upon having the fullest opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill. Every Irish and every English member should have the fullest scope for presenting his views [cheers] and for sifting and scrutinizing the extreme proposals of the Government. Among its most insulting and exasperating pro posals—the worst ever submitted to Parliament—was the provision that Irish trials be held in London. He had never known such a blow at the national feeling of Ireland. The Government could have

devised nothing more likely to aggregate the very existing evil. As to the permanent duration of the bill, the proposals made one's blood boil. To temporary remedy as a permanent rule of existence for society in Ireland would put the brand of inferi-ority upon Ireland forever, recognizing as a fixed principle that force was the remedy. The lesson of many years showed that force was no remedy. Since the election of 1885—since the bulk of the Liberals had judged that it was both right and safe to grant home rule-Ireland had been free from crime and outrage-a condition long unknown. Why was this? It was because the Irish people knew that large—though insufficiently large—

body of Liberals had adopted their in terests, and would abide by them to the last. [Cheers.] If the Liberals acceded to the appeals of the Govern-ment the result would be retrogres-The Irish people would return to the state of things which Liberal afforts had already partly remedied. So long as Ireland continued in her present course of moderation, so long would the Liberals be bound to persevere in their endeavors to assist her. The time would soon come when many now supporting the cause of Ireland would be added to many more; when deplorable proposals, such as those of the Government, would no more be associated with the name of Ireland, and when it would be seen that, in doing what they could now to serve the Irish cause, they were also serving the cause

of the wide empire of Great Britain.

Prolonged cheering. Goschen taunted Gladstone with hi alliance with the National League, and he asked him how he would continue to meet the League's constantly-increas ing demands until an absolute separa-tion should be completed. Everybody but the allies of the League considered the state of Ireland to be intolerable. The Govern-ment would be disgraced if it refrained from frustrating the efforts of the enemies of existing laws and opponents of whatever remedial measures the Government might propose. He regretted the absence from Mr. Gladstone's speech of any condemna-tion of Irish crime or the violent lan-guage of Irish agitators. The Liberal leader rather suggested a defence of those crimes. The Government based their case upon the noto-rious failure of the administration of justice. The proper administration of the laws constituted the safety of individuals and was the only true guaran tee of life and liberty. extracts from the judge's charges on the lifficulties attending the administration of the laws. He asked whether this evidence, though not statistical, should

e disregarded. Was it not well known that jurors were in danger of their lives? We not individual jurors held up to odiu by the public press? He deplored Mr. Gladstone's tu quoque allusions to boycotting. Such way of treating crime would be understood by ignorant people as a justification of crime. There were miseries nflicted under boycotting that were outrages upon civilization such as no Government should tolerate. Mr. Gladstone had spoken of a breach of trust. The Government also had a trust to which it was their duty to be true—a trust that had been placed in their hands by the country—to restore the authority of the Queen, respect for the judges, and liberty of all classes of so-ciety. [Cheers.]

DAVITT'S AND O'BRIEN'S VIEWS. LONDON, March 29. - Michael Davitt

presiding at a meeting of the National League at Dublin to-night, said the very stringency of the Balfour measure appeared to him to be a favorable fea-ture. He was not prepared to say what ture. He was not prepared to say what it might be necessary for Irish man-hood to do when naked tyranny reigned in Ireland. Under previous Tory Gov-ernments despots had been made to

feel, when they tried to crush liberty, that they themselves had been crushed. William O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, said he would not protent be violently apprehensive of the future. The Irish people had gone through similar trials before as those they would have to endure should the proposed coercion law be adopted. "When Balfour shall have had experience in the results of coercion," said O'Brien, "he will find a plant-bed a much more tolerable couch than the led of Cai. Secretary for Ireland."

## PARNELL AND COERCION. Cablegram from the Irish Leader and Fitzgerald's Reply.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch. LINCOLN, NEB., March 29.—The fol lowing cablegram was received by Hon. John Fitzgerald to-day and a reply sent to Mr. Parnell:

House of Commons, }

LONDON, March 28, 1887. Hon. John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb. The coercion bill proposed to-night ty-seventh since the act of the union, eighty-seven years ago. It is also the most stringent, tyrannical, and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland. been proposed when crime was so rapidly decreasing, as compared with previous years. The measure is aimed against all open agitation, and appears to be expressly designed for driving the discontent beneath the surface. It places all public speakers, writers, and conductors of newspapers absolutely at the mercy of stipendiary magistrates, holding their office at the pleasure of the Crown. It condemns the Irish-speaking peasant of rack-rented Ker-ry to the tender mercies of a packed jury of Orangemen orlandlords, or to a jury of Englishmen at the Old Bailey in London. The Liberal party, headed by Gladstone, stands as one man against this iniquitous measure, and will fight shoulder to shoulder with us in opposing it to the last. It seems impossible to believe that even the pres ent House of Commons will continu follow the Tory Government in their mad course, and good judges consider that the measure will break and ruin the Cabinet. We must, however, prepare for the worst, and I confidently to the American people for that sympathy and support which they have never withheld from a people struggling for liberty. [Signed] PARNELL. PITZGERALD'S REPLY.

### LINCOLN, NEB., March 29, 1887. To Hon. Charles S. Parnell, House of

Commons, London: Cable received. The League will redouble its efforts. Ireland is sure of American sympathy and support in the coming crisis. The Nebraska Legislacoming crisis. The Nebraska Legisla-ture to-day, by a unanimous vote, passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and condemning the Tory pol-icy of coercion. This and similar mani-festations throughout this free country give the lie to the slanders of the English press that true Americans do not sympathics with Ireland. This not sympathize with Ireland. This great liberty-loving people of the United States are entirely in sympathy with Ireland's struggle for home rule [Signed] John Frizgerald, [Signed]

The following resolutions passed both ouses of the Legislature by a unani nous vote and were immediately ca-

oled to Gladstone and Parnell: Whereas the Government of Great Britain, in defiance of the wishes of the Irish people and of the expressed will of the people of Wales and Scot-land and of the Democracy of England, deny the Irish people a responsible gov ernment, and now threaten them with the inflictions of laws that will tram ple on every vestige of persons and constitutional liberty, and must only end in bloodshed, if not in the ruin of the Irish people; and whereas the Irish people have always been steadfast and faithful friends of Amerian liberty, fighting for its achievement and dying for its preservation, and so bound up with us by ties of blood and honorable memories that our hearts are greatly moved by their noble struggle

for human freedom: therefore

Resolved, That we condemn the
Irish policy of Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet as at variance with every principle of constitutional law and justice, is inhuman in conception, and tending not only to injure the people of Ireland, but to imperil the safety of the British empire and to estrange the good-will and friendship of the American people, who have never sanctioned a policy that conflicts with justice and liberty Resolved, That we extend to Par nell and his co-laborers and to the Irish nation our heartfelt sympathy and en-

struggle until, under the ægis of a national and responsible government, Ireland shall enjoy peace and happi-Resolved, That we honor the noble stand taken by Gladstone and the en-lightened Democracy of Great Britain, and express our confidence that their principles of justice and liberty to Ire-land will prevail over the barbarous and unrighteous policy of a Tory Gov-

conragement to continue their gallant

ernment. Resolved, That copies of these reso lutions be cabled to the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell and the Hon. William E. Gladstone, House of Commons,

BAYLISS .- Died, at his residence, S Green, in Hanover county, on the 28th day of March, 1887, S. P. BAYLISS, in the sixty-first year of his age.

BEALE. Died, at Gordonsville, Va., Thursday, March 34th, Mrs. MARY H. BEALE, in the eighty-inith year of her age.

SEAY. — Died, Tuesday morning, at 5:15 o'clock, March 29, 1887, HOWARD LEWIS, infant son of Charles S, and Susan F. Seay; aged six months and one day.

Dear Hutle Howard in Hoaven. Dear little Howard in Heaven,

Safe, very safe, over there; Taken from earth in his beauty, Before he knew sorrow or care Gone from our arms, lovely darling. To live with the pure and the true; God took our treasure to Heaven, That our hearts might journey there, too.

It may be he looks down upon us
As mournfully around we go,
And pities his sorrowing parents,
Who miss their little one so. But if our lives here please desus,
When one day he calls us to come.
As we cross over the threshold of Heaven
Our darling will welcome us home.

# MYHUSBAND, THOMAS H. HILL,

The funeral will take place TO-DAY at the esidence, No. 3809 Sixth street, at II o'clock.

Petersburg. After remaining there awhile he disappeared, and nothing has been heard from him since. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received.

213 St. James street, Richmond, Va. mb 34.32\* MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD OF VIRGINIA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, March 26, 1887.

A PPLICANTS FOR PERMISSION OBTAIN LICENSE PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SURGERY STATE OF VIRGINIA
will present themselves before the St
aming Board at S.A., on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1887.

TO ETHAN A. FREEMAN: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 7rn DAY OF APRIL, 1887, I shall move the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond to substitute a trustee in the place and stead of WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, deceased, who was trustee for me in a deed from you to said Richardson, trustee, dated from you to said Richardson, trustee, and trustee from your factories.

# FINANCIAL

NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND RIGH MOND STOCK RECHARGES.

Georgia Ts, mortgage.....

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET

Baltimore, Mp., March 19,—Virginia past-tue coupons, 64%; do. 10-40's, 40; new 3's, 65. Ed to-day.

BICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

SALES-FIRST BOARD,-1,000 Virginia new s at 65, 1,000 do. at 65, 1,000 do. at 65, 1,000 do.

SECOND BOARD .- 1,500 Southside 34 (B. B.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STATE SECURITIES.

orth Carolina 4's.

CITY SECURITIES.

HAILROAD BONDS.

rginia 3-s, new. rginia 3-s, new. irginia consol coupons, old..... tesinia consol coupons, July, '83-

Atlante and Charlotte 1st 7's.....19814 A, and C. guar, income 6's......10414 Columbia and Greenville 1st 6's......

Western North Carolina 1st es...

RAILROAD STOCKS. Par.

Atlanta and Charloute. 103

Char., Col. and Aug. 193

Columbia & Greenville pref., 100

North Carolina. 103

Petersburg. 106

R., F. & P. dlv. obligation. 103

Richmond and Petersburg. 103

lerchants & Planters Sav... 25 tate Bank of Virginia......100

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Virginia Fire and Marine.... 25

W. P., W. H., & Terminal, 100 20

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

OFFERINGS.

SALES BEFORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.-Mixed, 500 bushels very good at 16c.; 1,200 bushels very good on private terms congberry, 500 bushels prime on private terms thertherry, 66 bushels good at 87c. Evr.-120 bushels prime at 60c.

We quote: Fine, \$2.50a\$2.75; superfine, \$2.75a 3.25; extra, \$3.50a\$5.75; family, \$4a\$4.50; patent amily, country, \$4.75a\$5.25

COTTON REPORT.

QUOTATIONS.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK.

#33.00. Sugar quiet and nominal; refined quie Mohasees dull. Rico steady. Cotton-seed oli Mohasees dull. Rico steady. Cotton-seed oli Stya355, for crude, 73ya355, for refined. Res firm at \$1.10a31.15. Turpentine quiet. Hid drm; wet salted New Orleans selected, 45 to pounds. 95;a16c.; Texas selected, 59 to pounds, 10c. Wood quiet and steady. For steady. Boel dull. Beef hams dull. Middl dull and nominal. Lard 565 points lower as quiet; western steam, \$7.50; April, \$7.56a7.5 May, \$7.65a\$7.64. Freights dull.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 20,-Cash quotations we

CHICAGO, MARCH 27.—CASH quotations was a follows: Flour unchanged, No. 2 spring wheat, 79c.; No. 3 spring, 75c.; 2 red, 79c. No. 2 corn. 375c. No. 2 cots, 275c. No. 2 perk, 530, 253429.59. Land, 37.375. Short-rib sides (loose), \$5.35c. Dry-salted shoulders (boxed), \$6.35. Short-clear sides (boxed), \$5.30a \$8.40. Whistey, \$1.18.

The leading futurer ranged as follows:

CORM.

OATS.

Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

At Roanoke warehouse, 10 bales.

Good Middling,-10 9-16c. Middling,-10 5-16c. Low Middling,-9 13-16c.

RICHMOND, March 29, 1887.

BANK STOCKS.

MIRCELLANGOUS.

iio

102% 66% 104% 105%

TUESDAY, March 29, 1887.

Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Tob postine, Besin, Tar, and Ponnut Markets.

NEW YORK, March 29.—For the first time I many weeks the money market became a fator in the course of prices, and, notwinstanding the fact that the entire street is talking in farm of higher figures as long as money beld up, the stock market had a sagging tendency. The rates for stocks were to-day in process of adjustment to those for money, and this was all undecoment to many operators.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. March 39.—Flour quiet and but not quotably changed. Wheat work; terday's advance was almost wholly closing 4a%. lower; No. 2 red., cash, 79kc.; May, 79ka80c.; June, 79kc. steady and fractionally lower; No. 2 m cash, 35kc.; May, 35ka35kc. Oats very and unchanged. Whiskey steady at \$1.18 visions dull with only jobbing trade.

CINCINNATL.

CINCINNATL.

CINCOUNATE, March 29.—Flour in go mand. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, \$13870. firmer; No. 2 mixed, 395c. Oas stead 2 mixed, 295c. Pork easy as \$17.35. quiet at \$7.375. Bulk-mest quiet at chapged. Bacon firmer; short ribs \$175. clear, \$9. Whiskey active and firm at \$ WILMINGTON.

NEW YORK COTTON PUTURES.

NEW YORK, March 2A.—Cotton—Not receips 199 hales; gross receipts, 8,146 bales. Pube closed steady; sales, 197,300 bales; March 24 by 11, 510 dagito.8; May, 510 49510.47; Jun 10 254310.87; Juny, 510,646510.67; Jun 10 71a,130.72; September, 510.32; Octob. 9,9545.94; November, 52,5232.83; December, 510,524; Junuary, 50,6762.83; Livertpool, Cotton Mark Fr.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—Neon.—Business good at hardening rates; uplands, 5yd.; Orieana, 5 9-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales; apecutation and one port, 2,000 bales; receipts, 25,000 bales; American, 24,000 bales; Petures Gran; March, 5 36-64a5 37-64d.; March and April, 5 35-64a5 37-64d.; April and May, 5 32-64a5 38-64d.; May and June, 5 36-64a5 37-64d.; June and July, 5 38-64a5 41-64d.; July and August, 5 43-64a5 44-64d.; September and October, 5 46-64a5 37-64d.; September, 5 43-64a5 44-64d.; Sep 2 P. M.—Uplands, 5 9-16d.; Urleans, 5-3d.; Sales of the day wore 14,000 bales; naise of American, 10,900 bales; March. 5 38-64d. buyer; March and April, 5 28-64d. buyer, April and May, 5 38-64d. buyer; May and June. 5 40-84d. seller; June and July 5 41-54d. buyer; July and August, 5 45-64d. buyer; August and September, 5 45-64d. buyer; Futures

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET. [Reported for the Dispatch.] ited transactions. The sales to day were on the basis of previous quotations. Prime, 3½c.; choice, 4c.; Spanish, 5½c. MARCH 29.—Market vory dull and prices tower. Prime, 3% a3%c.; fancy, 3%d.; common, 18% a4%c.; shelled, 3%a4c.; factory hand-picked, 3%a4%c.

## CAPTAIN C. P. CROSBY. Who Satled the Coronet Acress the

Atlantic. As heretofore stated the race between the Coronet and the Dauntless, from Bay Ridge to a line off Roche's Point, Ireland, was won by the Coronet. The time is considered remarkably good, much rough weather having been ex-perienced, and great prairs is due Cap-tain Crosby for his admirable seaman-ship as commander of the Coronet in

her first race. her first race.

He is said to be familiar with every bit of timber and every piece of metal in the winning yacht, and he assisted in the winning yacht, and he assisted in preparing her model. The Coronel was made to suit him in every particu-lar from stem to stern, and Mr. Bush, owner of the yacht, gives him full au-thority to contract for anything he thinks desirable for the beautiful craft he sails. He has been in Mr. Bush's employment four years.

The skipper began life about fifty-six years ago at Eastport, Me. He was eventeen years of age when he adopt-d the sailor's life, but had been almost At nineteen he commanded a fore-and-



after, of which description of vessel he has had much experience, as well as with square-rigged craft. He has had eight years' experience as a captain of steem-yachts. Among his perilous un-dertakings, previous to his hard-earned victory over the Dauntless, are the sailing of a small tug-boat from New York to Cape Town, and of a cat-boat from Peeter to Berryuda

from Eoston to Bermuda.

Captain Crosby looks every inch a sailor. He stands five feet nine inches in height, and is of sturdy build. The skipper's hair and moustache are griz-zled. He has a sharp blue eye, which, says a close observer, is capable of many expressions, and when he is in a quizzical mood betrays his Yankee

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton firm; aales, 459 tales; uplands, 10½c; Orioans, 10 11-162; receipta, 8,476 bales; experts—to Great Britain, 597 tales; to the Continent, 5,071 bales; stock, 592 968 bales. Flour steady, with no important change. Southern flour steady, Wheat ½a½c; lower, closing steady; No. 2 red, March, nominal: April, 903,491c; May, 91½a262c; June, 917-71631½c. Core quiet and generally steady; No. 2, March, 48½a48½c; May, 48½a48½c; June, 48½c Ottak 2a½c; lower and quiet; No. 2, March, nominal at 21½c; May, 31½c; June, 413.40a13.65; May, 813.40a13.55; June, \$13.40a13.65; May, \$13.40a13.55; June, \$1 origin.

The race he has just won was for a sweepstakes of \$20,000; and the winning craft is one of the finest and largest sailing yachts affoat. She was built in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was launched in the spring of 1885. In July, 1885, her owner, Mr. R. T. Bush, sailed in her with his family to England, making the yovage in seventeen days. making the voyage in seventeen days and seventeen hours. The return trip was made in September, 1885. Her dimensions are: Tonnage, 308; length over all, 133 feet; water line, 123; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 12.4 feet draught, 12.6 feet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, MARCH 30, 1887. na rises..... PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 29, 1887.

Steamer Ariel, Deyo, Norfolk, United States ail, merchandise and passengers, L. B. Te-

coner Ed. Lameyer, Beal, Jersey City, addice, T. C. Leake, Jr., & Co.

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, MARCH 29, 1881